

SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS RAISE TWO MILLION ARMY

And Chase the German Submarines From the Seas.

SEN. WILLIAMS' PLAN

President Wilson wants War Conducted on Pay-as-You-Go Plan.

By GILSON GARDNER

Washington, April 5.—In the crisis produced by war John Sharp Williams of Mississippi has become the virtual leader of the Senate. His influence, he says, will be for carrying out the following program:

1. Give the ships of the allies free access to American ports, harbors and coaling stations.
2. Allow free transit through the United States and over our railroad, of Canadian and other ally troops.
3. Take possession immediately of a sufficient number of German interned ships to equal the value of American shipping destroyed by Germany.
4. Provide for the immediate training of 1,000,000 men to be followed within three months by a call for another 1,000,000.
5. Exempt from the provisions of the income tax law all incomes derived from investments in bonds issued by the allies.
6. Send a few thousand regulars to the European battle line with the Belgians, for its psychological effect.
7. Have the ships of the navy take the offensive in the most effective way possible by joining the fleets of the allies in the scene of naval activities.
8. Go submarine chasing in that same zone from which the German government has "so insultingly" forbidden the United States to enter.

President Wilson has added his endorsement to the idea of a pay-as-you-go war. Instead of borrowing and handing down a debt to coming generations, the President in his message urges that war revenues be "obtained by the present generation." This can be done only by taxing wealth. The poor and middle class are already almost desperate over the high cost of living, and the only answer is the conservation of wealth. All incomes over \$100,000 should go to the government's war fund, and all incomes down to \$5000, or even less, should be taxed. This is the plan put up to Congress.

That "every square yard of good soil should be made to work to help feed the nation" is the slogan put out of the Agricultural department. A vacant lot not cultivated or an untilled acre are "slackers." They are as bad as the man who fails to answer his country's call. And now the department is asking—why not put a tax on unused land? Anyone who owns good land and holds it out of use ought to be taxed hard enough to bring the land into use. The statistics gathered by Secretary Houston show that only half the arable land in the United States is under cultivation.

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, has gone south on a speaking tour, the purpose of which is to urge southern farmers to raise their own foodstuffs. Every year the South, with its wonderful soil and salubrious climate imports \$600,000,000 worth of foodstuffs from the North. If the Southern farmer would raise more corn, potatoes, garden truck, pigs, dairy cows and things like that he would be much more independent and prosperous and the country would be richer as a whole. This year when the world is threatened with a shortage of everything to eat, including wheat, it is of the utmost importance that the South, which can raise three crops a year, come to the bat with a bumper crop.

A "don't waste" campaign has been started by the Agricultural department. "Good food heedlessly thrown into garbage pails, food allowed to spoil in the household, food ruined by improper cooking, and food destroyed by rats, mice and insects constitute the heavy items in the \$700,000,000 annual waste of food in homes in this country cited recently by the secretary of agriculture. Seven hundred million dollars is considered to be a conservative figure. In household waste, of course, are not included the vast losses of food allowed under improper handling or inefficient marketing methods to spoil in transit or in the hands of producers or dealers."

WHITE DAY.

Mrs. George Robe and two children were visiting her father and mother Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Haun and three sisters were at Sam Smyth's Saturday evening.

Troy Stevens, Jacob and Mamie Haun were at Nelson Robe's Sunday morning.

Hattie Poe was visiting Ruth Fletcher Sunday.

Miss Belle Summers was calling on her sister, Mrs. Sam Smyth one day last week.

Lizzie and Hattie Haun were visiting Ethel and Kadella Keener Sunday.

Helene Smyth was calling at J. C. Moran's Friday night.

Arthur Keener, Arl and Randall Bunker were at E. Garlow's Sunday.

George Robe was calling on his father Sunday afternoon.

Daily Thought.

Truly wise you are not unless you wisdom be constantly changing from your childhood to your old age.

War Preparedness In the Garden

(Another of the series of gardening articles by an expert gardener telling what and when to plant and how to plant and care for it and how to cut the cost of living.)

By A. GARDNER.

About the earliest garden crops are spinach, lettuce and radishes. These are cool weather vegetables and they thrive best in early spring and late summer, when the sun's rays are not so hot.

While on this subject let me suggest next summer, when you have harvested the other crops, you sow two or three ounces of spinach seed in that ground and so get at late fall crop of spinach and an early one next spring.

In gathering the spinach the entire plant is removed. The larger plants are selected first and the smaller or later ones given room to develop. No thinning is required if this plan of harvesting is practiced.

Lettuce does not withstand heat well

and thrives best in the spring and fall. To have the leaves crisp and tender, it is necessary to force the plant. Sow the seeds in rows 14 to 16 inches apart, and when the plants come up thin them to the desired distance. With the heading type this should be about twelve inches apart. This will result in the formation of compact heads and the entire plant may then be cut for use.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given the crop and, if crisp and tender lettuce is desired during the summer months, some form of partial shading may be necessary.

Radishes are so hardy they are grown through the winter in cold frames in the latitude of Washington, and farther south in the open ground. In the north they can be sown in the open ground as soon as the soil is moderately warm.

They should be planted in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thinned slightly

as soon as the plants are up. On a quick rich soil some of the earlier varieties can be matured in from 3 to 4 weeks after planting.

If the plants are allowed to remain long in the open ground, the roots lose their crispness and delicate flavor, and to secure a constant supply successive plantings should be made every two weeks.

One ounce of radish seed is enough for a 100-foot row.

Radishes will not endure hot weather.

There are several kinds of winter radishes, the seed of which may be planted the latter part of the summer and the roots pulled and stored for winter use. These roots should remain in the ground as long as possible without freezing and should be then dug and stored the same as turnips. This type of radish will not compare with the earlier summer varieties, which you can grow in the hotbed or cold frame as fall approaches.

Another early garden crop, onions, also make an all-summer crop. I'll tell you about them in my next article.

START A COMPOST HEAP NOW.

Don't waste grass cuttings, leaves, plant tops. Make them help you to grow things.

Start a compost heap. The ideal compost heap is composed of layers of manure, earth, vegetable matter, but as many gardeners cannot keep manure on hand for this purpose all summer, they should do the next best thing—save the waste vegetable matter.

Start it now with the first lawn cutting. Pile that in an out of the way corner. Here put all the kitchen waste such as peelings, etc., sprinkle a layer of earth or street sweepings upon it. Add affien leaves and manure if you can get it.

Next spring spread this upon your garden and spade it under. That adds both humus and plant food.

Just the same. It is the best kind of preparedness.

Do away with dinginess and you do away with a lot of disease. A paint brush is often more effective than pills from a health standpoint. A shop or office that is light, white, clean and well ventilated not only saves health and eyesight, but adds largely to efficiency.

Measles is about the most contagious disease there is. It is communicated by personal contact with the discharges from an infected person, or clothing, handkerchiefs or other articles infected with the recent discharge of a patient.

The virus of measles is short lived outside the human body. The germ can live but a few hours in the presence of sunlight and air. The discharge from the throat, nose and mouth are extremely dangerous.

The early symptoms of measles are those of a catarrhal cold. These include a watery discharge from the nose and eyes, together with some hoarseness and cough. Persons presenting these symptoms, especially if they have some temperature, should be separated from others until the presence or absence of measles is determined. It is believed the disease is never to others most frequently during the first four days of the attack. It is not believed to be "catching" after the fever has disappeared for a day.

The disease is most serious in children under five years of age. It kills by causing inflammation of the air passages and lungs. It mainly by causing diseases of the eyes and ears. The chief complications are pneumonia, ear disease and the lighting up of latent tuberculosis. Kidney and nervous affections in later life are often due to measles in childhood.

Mild cases in adults may cause fatal cases in children. Unless your services are needed, keep away from the disease yourself. If you do visit a case bathe yourself and change and disinfect your clothing before you go where there is a child.

Whenever a child has sore throat and fever it should immediately be isolated until a physician has seen it and has determined whether it has measles. Isolation of the sick should be established and maintained throughout the course of the disease.

HEALTH QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A. P.: "What are the early symptoms of Bright's disease?"

Moderate fever, increasing pallor, dropsy beginning in the face and rapidly becoming general, often nausea and vomiting. In chronic Bright's disease the symptoms may be similar, but more gradual in development and usually accompanied by loss of weight.

ONES IN SCOUR OR AT BUSINESS.

who are delicately constituted, who have thin blood or pale cheeks, will find in

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MANNINGTON NEWS

Donley S. Jones, Correspondent. Leave news at Jones Sporting Goods Store, No. 12 Railroad Street.

Easter Cantata.

The choir of the M. E. church will render an Easter cantata "The Great Love" on next Sunday evening.

Birthday Party.

Master Tom Beatty entertained a party of friends at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Beatty, Monday afternoon to celebrate his sixth birthday.

To the President.

The following message has been sent to President Wilson: Mannington, W. Va., April 5.—To Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.: At a meeting of our lodge tonight the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that in this critical time in the affairs of our nation, and at all times our membership is a unit in the support which we give our country and our President. We endorse preparedness and give our support. C. L. Prichard, E. R. Mannington Lodge No. 388, B. P. O. Elks.

Issued Invitations.

Mrs. Fred Bartlett has issued invitations for a dancing party to be given at the Hotel Bartlett on Tuesday evening, April tenth.

Arm Broken.

Clarence Ryan, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, fell Monday evening and broke his arm.

Evangelistic Services.

Services are now being held at the Nazarene church on East Main street under the leadership of Rev. O. L. Benedictum evangelist assisted by Mrs. Benedictum as singer. Services each night at 6:20. Special singing each evening. Come, you are welcome.

Thanks.

We desire to thank the friends who were so kind to us in the recent bereavement and death of our father, Edward Thomas, especially the Porters' Local Union and Mr. and Mrs. James Herman, also we desire to thank friends for the lovely floral designs.—The Children.

Personals.

Mrs. Josephine Paul is home from Cleveland, Ohio, for the Easter vacation.

T. A. Deveny, of Fairmont, has returned to his home after a visit with his sister, Mrs. C. E. Beatty.

Miss Marie Staunton has returned to her home in Oakland, Md., after a visit in this city with her Uncle, F. G. Barlow.

Miss Lillie Chadock has returned to her home in Cameron after a visit here with her brother, Charles.

Miss Edna Warder has returned to

TRINE ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smyth were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moran on Sunday's Ridge last Sunday.

Mrs. Herschel Johnson, who has been very sick, is some better.

J. C. B. Gregory came very near losing a horse one day last week. It got lost in a bad hole.

Miss Smyth was at Luther Fletcher's last Sunday.

A large crowd attended the last day of school at Berean last Friday.

Cheyton Grubb was calling on Selve Sumner last Thursday and Friday.

Troy Stevens and Mamie Haun went to Layman's last Saturday night to the last night of school.

S. D. Smyth sold a fine horse to Melvin Bunker one day recently.

Mrs. Manala Stevens was visiting the sick at Luther Fletcher's one day last week.

Mrs. Gilda Newman and son, Arthur, were calling on Mrs. S. K. Poe one evening last week.

Mrs. J. P. B. Gregory was a business caller at Herschel Johnson's one day last week.

The Haun girls were calling on Helen and Ellen Smyth one night last week.

Mrs. Elsie Robe was visiting her parents at Clinton Furnace Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Lillie Estel returned to her home in Fairmont last Sunday after spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Stevens here.

Miss Smyth was calling on E. Garlow one day last week.

The Kincaid school will close April the fourth with a program in the afternoon.

Miss Belle Summers was calling on her sister, Mrs. S. D. Smyth and also Mrs. Ida Fletcher, one day last week.

Helene Smyth was calling on her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Moran, one night last week.

BIG BRIDGE RUN.

Mrs. Chas. Merrifield was shopping in Fairmont Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keener and two children of Barnsville were seen on our run Sunday.

Mrs. Will Petty and daughter, Miss Grace, were calling at Mrs. Sarepta Satterfield's Saturday afternoon.

Miss Agnes Finton was visiting at Chas. Merrifield's Saturday night and Sunday.

Chas. Petty and wife, of Paw Paw, were visiting at the former's sister's, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Merrifield.

Mr. and Mrs. Neason Hawkinberry

and little son, Curmett and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Merrifield and little daughter, Nellie, spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Satterfield.

Thomas Petty, of Riverside, spent Saturday with Jessie Petty and was also calling on Mr. Will Petty Sunday.

Richard Hopkins was at Chas. Merrifield's Monday last.

Those who were calling at Will Petty's Saturday evening were Earnest Satterfield, Miss Agnes Finton and Miss Montie Merrifield.

Sidney Merrifield was calling on Elijah Satterfield one day last week.

Mrs. Will Petty was shopping at Barnsville Friday.

Earnest Wiles and two children, of Hoult, and Lee Finton, of Dakota, were visiting at Chas. Merrifield's Sunday.

Neason Hawkinberry was at Fairmont Saturday.

Miss Grace Petty was calling at Mr. Chas. Merrifield's Friday.

June Hawkinberry, of Barnsville, was seen in our little town Sunday.

Earnest Satterfield was calling at his uncle's, Charles Merrifield's, Sunday.

Guy Petty, of Fairmont, and Abe Satterfield, of Riverside, were calling at the former's uncle's, Mr. Will Petty, Sunday.

You Know the Type.

"Some men goes ahead," said Uncle Eben, "gettin' as foolish as it dey had to put der whole lives payin' front election bets."



By BIDDY BYE

Offerings to the gods of sacred bread was a ceremonial many ancient religions had in common. Sometimes the bread was made of honey and fine flour, but usually it was highly spiced and marked with a symbol.

Cakes of this were generally purchased at the temple gates. There were more curious than the persistence of custom, generation after generation, long after both the origin and the meaning have been forgotten. The buying of hot cross buns on Good Friday is today the survival of such an interesting custom.

Everybody can repeat the popular nursery rhyme which begins "One a penny, two a penny," but here is another verse which is classic by reason of its antiquity:

"Good Friday comes this month, the old woman runs
With one or two a penny hot cross buns,
Whose virtue is, if you believe what's said,
They'll not grow moldy like the common bread."

It certainly was essential that Good

Friday bread should not mold in the olden time because a portion of it was kept for a year, to be grated up and taken in a little water as a cure for any kind of sickness.

No such guarantee is given with the following recipe for Hot Cross Buns, which is nevertheless, reliable in every other way.

Recipe for Hot Cross Buns

Mix in a broad bowl 1 1/2 cupful of butter or other shortening, 1 1/2 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of salt, and 1 cupful of milk and 1 1/2 cupful of water which have been scalded together. Let the mixture cool, then add 1 1/4 cake of yeast which has been dissolved in 1 1/2 cupful of tepid water. Add 2 eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and beat in gradually 3 or 4 cupfuls of flour. Cover and set in a warm place until the sponge doubles its bulk. Then knead like bread, and shape into balls about as large as a dollar. Place in well-buttered pans and set to rise a second time. When light, make a cross on the top of each with a sharp knife, and brush with a mixture of milk, water and egg. Sprinkle with cinnamon and granulated sugar and bake 20 minutes. Small raisins or currants may be added before the buns are shaped.

CHESTNUT CHARLIE.



SQUIRREL FOOD—BY AHERN.

